. Peter G. Washington, the former Sixth Office) Auditor of the Treasury is again an applicans for the same post. He was a capital officer so far as to rights and interests of the Government were concerned, but was most heartily disliked by his subordipaces one and all. The rumor that he is striving to be restored, has caused a terrible flutter among the clerks employed in all branches of the Post-Office Depertracest, who will so combine and labor against him as la reappointment well nigh impossible.

Mr. Henry K. Smith, of Buffalo, who is here. of course, wants a Diplomatic appointment. MONTMORENCE.

8- bluet Officers from Scott States-The Reason Whereof. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 26. As much speculation is indulged in here reli after to the circumstances inducing the President elect to select two if not three of his Cabinet Council from States voting for Gen. Scott. It may not be uninterest. ing to the public to learn, that this before almost uneard of course, was rendered necessary by the condition of the party in nearly every State wherein General Pierce was triumphant, whose democracy presented for Cabinet places. That is, in each a trong and bitter opposition was manifested to every gentleman whose name was suggested from that State, except in Virginis, whence there was no opposition to the appointment of Mr. Hunter, who, your readers will recollect, declined, and was again and again in vain arged to accent would have liked to have appointed Medavy, but Ohio Democratic opposition to him was too virulent and overwhelming. So, also, would be gladly have apnted Howell Cobb to a position in his Cabinet : bu the Southern Rights opposition from Georgia to that action, being quite as strong as the Union Party Demtion from Ohio was to Medary, he could not venture to call C. into his council. From Louislans came all the opposition to the appointment of Slidell, and from Indiana came all the opposition made to Bright's appointment. All these gentlemen would have been formidable, and probably successful aspirants but for the splits, jealousies, crimination, and recrimi nations at home, rendering it certain that to appoint ther of them, would be to insure the speedy triumph of the Whig party in their respective States. I might name to you a dozen others who were urged on Pierce and so opposed from their respective States, as to make it plain that, to appoint them, would be to punish one wing of the party for the advancement of another wing. So, it is not wonderful that the President elect was forced to go to States for some of his Councillors. wherein success had not split up the party into bitter and quarrelsome spoil seeking rival cliques. However, he takes two not times cabinet officers from Scott States; Jefferson Davis baving finally concluded to take the War department. But for the active efforts of Mr. Buchanap, the opposition of Forney & Co., to

cates that Mr. Buchanan's late junior supporters have already played the part of the rats in a leaky ship. The Legislature of Virginia, according to my anticl pations, have instructed in favor of repealing the duties on railroad iron. This action causes joy on the part of the numerous lobby-men working to bring about the amendment of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill in the Senate, to that end. This State legislative action will probably give the proposition strength enough in the House to insure it a triumph there; and as the Senate are famous for "cottoning" to joint stock operations on all occasions, it strikes me that the duties on railroad iron will be repealed, or at least suspended

Campbell would have defeated that gentleman. Mr. B. atill looks to the Presidency and valuing the Catholic

vote quite as highly as the young American wing

of his late Pennsylvanian followers estimate the

sympathy of Native Americanism, he labored as indus-

triously for Campbell, as F. & Co. did against that

gentleman. This struggle between these parties indi-

for two years. You are at liberty to translate the opposition to the Navy, as evinced by a considerable majority of the House within the last two days, as being the result of a very general Congressional want of confidence in those who for so many years past have virtually controlled the policy of the Navy Department. MONTMORENCI.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bos

Congressional Items and Gossip at the Unpital.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Feb. 27, 1853. Senator Houston will endeavor to get a

chance at Mr. Cass on the Monroe resolutions. His sucness is, however, doubtful.

Mr. Mason will introduce a bill, intended to Supplant Mr. Pearce in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, providing to pay Texas, pro rata, as fast as the files with the Secretary of State releases from her reditors

No other business is expected during the emainder of the Session, except the Appropriation bill. The House will make a final attempt on Tuesday to pass the French Spoliation bill.

The duty will be taken off Railroad iron.

Tuesday night the French Minister is to give superb party in honor of the marriage of Napoleon

The Prussian Minister gave a splendid dinner yesterday

The Heads of Departments in both the old and new Cabinets, are expected to give parties respec-tively, to Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden. The fashionables at the National Hotel are to-night in a perfect furore at

bese transcendent nuptials. More Washington Gossip.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune: WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1853. President Fillmore gives a large dinner party

to morrow, in honor of the President elect. The out going and incoming members of the Cabinet, and the more distinguished Senstors and Representatives will be at the table. This is certainly graceful and hand

Senator James's speech on the Army Bill. in defense of mechanics, was felicitous and triumphant. The Diplomatic Corps will visit the Ericsson

From the British Provinces-Defeat of Railroad Bill-Address of the Governor of New-Brunswick on the Fishery Question.

Boston, Feb. 27, 1853.

A dispatch from Halifax says the Railroad

il was lost, on a decision, by a majority of two votes, Nova Scotia will have no Railronds. The regular session of the New-Brunswick The regular asssion of the New-Brunswick Legislature was opened by the Governor, in person, at Frederickton, on the 24th. His Excellency's address contains the following allusion to the Fishery Question: "You are well aware of the measures taken by Her Majesty's Government, in the last season, for the protection of our Fisheries. You have heard, also, that Her Majesty's Ministers are anxions to effect such arrangements with the Government of the United States, as may conduce to greater freedom in commercial intercourse with our neighbors. The Frovincial Government have not been unmindful of the importance of these questions, or of the interests of our people. The pending state, owever, of any negotiations, would render it impossible to afford detailed information with advantage, at the present time, upon the subject.

ent time, upon the subject.

"Apprehensions have been expressed lest the interests
of New Brunswick should be overlooked in carrying "Apprehensions have been expressed lest the interests of New Brunswick should be overlocked in carrying out any such arrangements. I am happy in being able to inform you, on the best authority, that the prosperity of the North American Provinces is one of the main subjects which her Majesty the Queen has in view, and that in any adjustment of the Fishery question the interests of New Brunswick will be carefully considered."

The Provincial Secretary laid upon the table of the provincial Secretary laid upon the United Secr

a dispatch from the Colonial Office in reply to the Hali.
fax address on the Fishery question, and moved an adcross to send home by the steamer deprecating any
treaty upon the subject of the Fisheries to which Nova
Scotia was not a party, which passed unanimously.

The President Elect. Washington, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1833. General Pierce is receiving calls of cere tiony at his apartments at Willard's this morning, ad-litting one at a time. The rush is not great, as it is not a merally known that he is ready to receive promiseurus The Slee Grant.

BALTIMORE, Peb. 27, 1853. The New-Orleans papers of the 21st inst. are received. They contain full accounts of the Sloo grant. The Road will begin where the navigation of the Goatzacoales (Hussacualco) River ceases. A plank road will be built from that point to the Pacific, to be begun is the year of the contract, to be finished within three years. The Railroad is to be begun at the end of the third year and finished within four years. The Company is to have the use of the ports on both sides of the lathmus, but repairs and necessary works are to be placed to their account. Land is donated by Government, but if necessary owners of particular estates will ment, but if necessary owners of particular estates will also be expropriated according to law. Timber and other materials taken from the public domains or from private estates when necessary. In the latter case, the value of the articles appropriated to the use of the Company will be paid to the owners. The profits for transportation across the Isthmus will secrue to the Company doubter. Company will be paid to the owners. The profits for transportation across the Isthmus will accrue to the Company during the period of their charter, but the prices fixed by the Company shall previously be ratified by the Mexican Government—the latter agreeing not to tax the Company, nor to levy any impost upon merchandise sent across, or passengers taking the Tehuantepec route. Implements and material necessary to the building and repairs of the Road, as also provisions, clothing, &c., will pay no duty.

The Company will carry across the Isthmus, free of charge, the mails and property of the Mexican Government, troops, ammunition, &c. They will not build forts, nor organize military corps on any point of the Isthmus. They will not give passage to any armed force, national or foreign, without the authorization of the Government. They will admit out he Isthmus none but those persons necessary to the working of the Road and

hose persons necessary to the working of the Road and

is administration.

The passage through the Isthmus will be free to all nations, but those who are not bound to Mexico by treates of neutrality, will pay for their produce 30 per cent, hove the usual charge.

The Company will have, during the period of their tharter, exclusive right to the navigation of the Goatza-coalco River, under Mexican colors, between Viro Bruz and Goatza-calco.

Dates from Galveston are to the 11th, Indian-

a to the 17th, and Corpus Christi 12th inst. Indianola had been made a city.

News from Chihuahua states that the plan of Gundalajara had not been adopted there. Influentia citizens were all in favor of peaceable annexation to the United States. Some movement of the kind was antici-

The Indians continue very troublesome and The Printers of Baltimore struck for 35 cents

per thousand on all newspapers, and refuse to allow any newspaper to exchange matter. The prices were omptly given by the employers.

The Machinists' strike still continues. The up-town Firemen had a great fight last night with pistols and bricks. Several Newmarket row dies were severely wounded.

Fatal Accident.

Bosron, Feb. 27, 1853.

Last evening a son of Mrs. Bowles, of Roxbury, aged 10 years, boarding with his mother at the United States Hotel, fell over the banister to the marble floor, a distance of 25 feet, and was instantly killed. There have been no arrivals to-day worth re-

The Baltimore Strike-New-York Firemen. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1853.

A meeting of mechanics last evening, in aid

of the Baltimore Strikers, was numerously attended.

Measures were on foot obtaining subscriptions in all the
workshops of this city. The Baltimore committee leave
in the morning for New-York.

Our firemen design turning out to-morrow

evening to escort the Manhattan Fire Company, from New-York on their way to Washington-

Gen. Pierce-Marringe of Mr. Crittenden. Gen. Pierce attended the Presbyterian

Church in 9th-st., Rev. C. J. Smith paster, this morning. There was a crowded attendance. Attorney General Crittenden was married to the widow of the late Gen. Ashley, at Dr. Pyne's Church at 6 o'clock this evening. The ceremonies were intended for a few friends only, but news got abroad and the Church was filled. The President and Presiand the Chirch was filled. The President and Fresident elect, several members of the present and prospective Cabinets, Gen. Scott, Mr. Guthrie, with Kentuckians from all quarrers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, and the people generally were there. Rev. Dr. Pyne officiated, assisted by a Chaplain in the Navy. Secretary Everett gave away the bride.

The Alleghany Valley Railroad-Fire at Tem-

The Alleghany Valley Railrond—Fire at Temperanceville.

Pirraganon, Saunday, Feb. 25, 1853.

A meeting of the Managers of the Alleghany Valley Railroad took place last night at which a resolution was unanimously adopted locating the Road on the eastern side of the Alleghany River. A proposal was made by D. Leech & Co. to take the contract for grading the Road from Pittaburgh to New-York State line for \$2,500,000, on certain conditions.

A fire occurred at Tanasarance ill.

A fire occurred at Temperanceville yesterday, destroying ten frame buildings, owned by Davi A. Grier and James Woods. They were occupied by the workmen of an iron mill. Loss \$4,000. Insured it the Lycoming Insurance Co.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1833. The Chair laid before the Senate several Ex eutive communications, all of which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from Mr. Kennedy.

Superintending Clerk of the Census asking an investi-gation of his conduct. Referred Mr. Hunran reported the Civil and Diplo-tic Appropriation bill, with amendments.

He said as seen as the Army bill was disposed of he would move to take it up, and that all the amendments reported by the Finance Committee be adopted in gross, and then other Committees could offer their amend-ments, and let them all be adopted.

and then other Committees could offer their amendments, and let them all be adopted.

The amendments could be printed, and on Monday, when the bill was taken out of Committee of the Waole, separate votes could be had on each as they were disputed. Unless something of this kind were done all the appropriation bills would have to be referred to Conference Committees, and there was not even time for these Committees, to examine the amendments. He then moved to take up the Army bill.

Mesers, Downs and Rush desired some time, for other business.

r other business.

Mr. Hunter's motion was agreed to.

The question pending was on Messrs. Davis and Shields's amendments, which were consolidated into one to strike out the provision that the armories shall be placed under the charge of Civil Superintendents and authority the Position of Civil Superintendents and authority the Position of Civil Superintendents and authority the Position of Civil Superintendents and authority of Civil Superintendents and authority of Civil Superintendents and control of Civil Superintendents and control of Civil Superintendents and Civil Superintendents ents, and authorized the President, when in his opinion it would be conducive to the public interests to appoint Superintendents who are not army officers, and airceting a mixed commission of officers and civilians, who shall examine and report which system, civil or military Superintendents, is the best for the public in-

Mr. Rusk opposed the amendment, and strongly argued in favor of Civil Superintendents.

Mr. BUTLER replied he regarded the whole proposition to give the armories to civillans as set on foot by speculators who desire to have the handling of

e \$200,000 per annum. Mr. Downs followed, in favor of civil super-Mr. Shields said he desired information Mir. Shiftens sain he desired in this way, and he thought it likely that the report would show that it would be better to abolish the Government armories, and then allow the Government to buy its arms from that mechanic who could make the best.

Messrs. Douglas, Rusk and James continued the debate in favor of civil Superintendents, and Messre. Shields and Butler in favor of the military. The amendment was agreed to: Ayes, 29;

Navs, 24. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Hunten moved to take up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Mil.

Mr. Underwood opposed the motion, he de-

siring to take up Bennett's Land bill.

Mr. HENTER'S motion was agreed to, and the
Senate took up the Civil and Diplomatic Apprepriation

To save time, no amendments were offered in Committee, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER then offered, from the Finance Committee, a large number of amendments, to which no objections were made. Among them was one striking out a provision prohibiting the use of the Patent Office building for any purpose but the use of that office. This was debated and agreed to, by Yeas 24;

During the debate, Gen. PIERCE appeared in the Senate lobby, and was soon surrounded by Senators He remained about ten minutes, and then left with Mr.

An amendment striking out the appropriations for custom houses at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, was rejected.

The mission to China was raised to the full

Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of the Turkish steam frigate dur-ing her visit to New-York during the World's Fair. Seventy thousand dollars were added, to continue the Mexican Bounday. The bill was then post poned, and four private bills were passed. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

yesterday the Clerk was about reading a paper from Secretary of the Interior, written to Hon. James Let in reply to certain charges recently made against Mr. Stanty hoped it would be read, as an act

The Speaker said when the House adjourn

Mr. VENABLE-It ought to be read. Mr. Jones, (Tenn.)-Let it be read, and the

The letter of the Secretary of the Interior was read, to the effect that in the month of April, 1852, a clerk by the name of Collins died suddenly, leaving a family in great destitution. While the corpse was lying in the house, French S. Evans came into the Depart ment, and represented the depressed condition of the family, and asked for the appointment of the son in the place of his father. The boy was fifteen years of age, and was not competent to discharge the years of age, and was not competent to discharge the duties of the office without assistance. The family spoke to Mr. Kane, and he undertook fatherly supervision over the boy, and to instruct him in his duty and perform such parts of it as the boy could not, and tog receive a suitable compensation therefor. As to the details of the arrangement, the Secretary says he knows nothing up to the presentime, and does not know that he ever saw the boy. He had fattered himself that he had consented to a commendable act, in saving a family from want, and putting a meritorious boy in the way of promotion. Col. Gentry has fallen into several errors of fact. So far from the boy being competent, he could not perform the duty without aid. When Col. Gentry called upon him to annul the contract between Collins and Kane, and he refused to do so, the family having been parties to the contract. Kane had been their benefactor, and through his aid they had received their support. In conclusion he challenges the most rigid scrutiny into this and every other act of his, and all he asks is a full investigation, before judgment is pronounced.

Several other papers were read in corroboration of the above statement.

Mr. Several withdraw his constituted of the pairs.

tion of the above st Mr. STANLEY withdrew his question of privflege, believing the House had done an act of justice to Secretary Stuart, by having the papers read.

There being no objection, the simple fact that the papers were read, was ordered to be entered on the

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tenn., said as an act of justice to young Collins, that the boy called upon him, and informed him that be was receiving but \$700 per annum, and, further, that he was discharging the full duties of the office. Not relying on the statement of Collins, a clerk, at his instance, ascertained such to be the fact. There is no mistake about the boy being fifteen years old at the time he was appointed. But when Col. Gentry called at the office to inquire into the matter the boy was sixteen.

The House refused to suspend the rules, to take up the Scatte bill to extend preëmption rights on unsurveyed lands, and for other purposes, and con-curred in the report on the disagreeing amendments of the two houses to the West Point Academy bill. The House went into Committee of the Whole

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Freston King in the Chair, on the Navy Appropriation bill. The clauss appropriating nearly two millions of dollars for the repair of vessels in commission, including the purchase of hemp, being under

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., moved a proviso, that Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., moved a proviso, that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to accept the proposition of the United States Mail Steamship Company to furn shone of their mail ships on the following terms: The said Company, at their own risk and expense, and under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to make all the alterations and improvements necessary, and prepare said ship for armament, and place such armament on board, and subject said ship to such test as the Secretary may adopt for naval purposes. If the test prove satisfactory, the Government shall take the ship at an appraised value.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. STANTON appealed, on the ground that the law establishing the line of mail steamers author-izes the Government at any time to take one of the ves-sels on the conditions embraced in the amendment. The Chair was sustained. Ayes 83: Nays

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) offered an amendment, Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) offered an amendment, providing for completing and equipping for service the trigstes Sabine and Santa Fe. He said the Princeton—old steamer—was torn down, and built up at a great expense, and nothing was saved. The Vixen was treated in the same way, and rebuilt at additional expense, nothing being left but an apology for the original vossel, to evade the law. The Sabine and Santa Fe have been on the stocks for many years, and their completion recommended by the Secretary of the Navy and Chief the Bureau of Construction. Unless a provision of this kind be especially made, they will go on rebuilding their Princetons and Vixens—just as they are now doing the Constellation, at Norfolk. Such is the folly of our laws, by which the Department is precluded from availing itself of improvements in naval architecture.

Mr. Houston (Ala.) said the appropriation was intended to do what the gentleman proposed, and

was intended to do what the gentleman proposed, in proof of this, he read from the official documents. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Stanish then offered one appropriating one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the equipment, maintenance, and support of the expedition to explore the interior of Africa castward of Liberia, and for ascertaining the resources of that region for the colonization of blacks from the United States.

The Chairman ruled this out of order.

Mr. Goodenow (Me.) offered an amendment appropriating \$6,000, to be spent at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purchase of Phillips's fre annihilators. This was recommended by the scretary.
The amendment was rejected.

Mr. STANTON offered one authorizing the sale of a portion of the lands of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, be-tween the western side of Vanderbiltax, and the Hos-pital grounds, provided it shall not be sold for less than its cost and the interest thereon. cost and the interest thereon.

After a debate this was disagreed to.

Various amendments were acted upon, and

During the proceedings, Gen. Pierce, having escaped from the crowd that surrounded him in the Ro-tunda, slipped into the House. In a moment he was environed by the greedy lobby loungers and Members of Congress. Introductions ensued, and the crowd kept increasing. In the midst of the excitement the Presdent elect retired by the shortest route, again to inhale

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendments were concurred in, the bill was passed, and the House adjourned

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1853. Mr. Bartlett reported favorably on the bill amending the General Railway Law, relative to laying out streets over reliway tracks.

The bill to amend the charter of the Pacific

esmship Company was passed.

Mr. BENNETT called up the Atlantic and Pa-

Mr. Bascock renewed his amendment that per cent, of the subscription should be paid in. Lost

Mr. Cooley said he desired the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and moved to reduce the shares from one thousand to one hundred dollars. Was lost, by 11 to 15.

Mr. Bancock moved to make the corporation subject to those provisions of the revised statutes which regulate the election of directors of moneyed corpora subject to those provisions of the revised statutes which regulate the election of directors of moneyed corporations. He called the attention of the Senate to the importance of this. If this company was to be called into existence, it should be under some of the restrictions known to law and applicable to other corporation. The Senate has just decided that this corporation, with one hundred millions of dollars, stall be permitted to go into existence without the peyment of a solitary dollar—to start in full being, issuing its stock over the world, doing what is not authorized to any other corporation—to go into the hands of men who may be reputable, or they may be without character. There is no guaranty but that the corporation may pass into utterly worthlose hands. Honest men may become dupod into being stockholders, and they ought to have some means of protection. It was in force in case of small companies. Is it wise and prudent, in the discharge of our duty as legislators to the community, to set this monstrous corporation, this embediment of a professed capital of an fundred millions of dollars, afonce in the country without some guard and guaranty? If this company is to be let loose, without any jurisdiction of our courts aver it, it would be very poor comity toward gour sister States.

Mr. Briston, said—The adoption of this smendment would be all nonsense—perfect nonsense—

smeadment would be all nonsense—perfect nonsense— unless power was given to the Courts of this State to exercise their supervision in other States. The Senator has not provided for that.

amendment was adopted by Ayes 18, The

Nays 6. The Nays were, Messrs, Bennett, Bristol, Con-ger, Rogers, Smith and Wright. Mr. Βαποσοκ then called for the consideration of the amendment heretotore offered by Mr. Taber, con-stituting an administrative and financial department in this corporation. He advocated it as establishing a just system of check and balance.

The amendment was lost, by Ayes 9, Nays 15.

Mr. Bancock said this scheme was not heard of alone in New York. Other States have been impor-tuned. New Jersey, Wisconsin and Missouri have been splied to give leave to a great corporation to go about deluging the country with their stock. It is intended to have more than one string to the bow. If New York is to give this corporation being and life, let it be at least with the favors of law.

Mr. Van Schoonhoven objected to any such Mr. Van Schoonhoven objected to any such principle as referring all the amendments to be madeall the reform to be instituted—to what should hereafter be done at Washington. The State of New York had a higher duty than that of becoming indorsers of a roving corperation, extracrdinary in its features, and dengerous to its powers. Lecislative authority was never given by the people of this State to indorse what was to be done in other States. Let the legislation be complete, and what power is given let it be known here. The company should not be sent to Washington, with the indorsement of the State of New-York, to receive whatever the General Government may please to render whotever the General Government may please to render them. The State of New York will become an informer

of all projects so little meritorious se not to be able to

and in their own right.

Mr. Wand said no one had asked his advocacy Mr. Ward said no one had asked his advocacy of the bill. He desired to approach it with calm deliberation and just reflection. He would guard the bill by all discreet and wise restrictions, and leave nothing to the doubtful construction of words, which may be carbusly or improperly turned about. The bill ought by precise limitation, to be guarded against being converted into a large menopoly of a vast landed estate. Its powers should be defined, and if it receives power from the other States, it should be considered as parting from us, and forfeit the powers derived from us.

An amendment limiting the width of a roadway to 300 feet was lost, by Aras, 8, Nava, 16.

way to 300 feet was lost, by Ayes, 8; Naya, 16.

Mr. Barcock then opposed the bill with great earnestness. He said, if this bill was to pass, it would be because the choice, select circle of corporators had been enlarged. One Senator after another had been won to it, by having the name of a friend inserted in the first section of the bill.

Mr. BENNETT called to order, and Mr. Bab cock insisting, the point of order was reduced to writing.

The point of order was submitted; but as some difficulty prospect of the question of the accuracy of the statement of the point of order, Mr. Bennett, on the appeal of Mr. Cornell, withdraw his call to order. Mr. Barcock continued—He said that Senn-

tors had been picked up one by another to vote for the bill for the reason he had assigned. He did not intend out for the reason ne had assigned. He did not incend to use the word in an offensive sense. The most whole some amendments have been voted down, however just and right. It was intended to force this bill through with all its powers—such as had never been granted to any corporation by republic or monarchy, from the days of Adam down. A proposition a few years since to create such a carporation would have been denounced as monstreas. The names of the best known and most enterprising capitalists in the Union have been proposed as corporators and voted down. The whole power of the distribution of this stock is given without the regulation of law.

Pending Mr. B.'s remarks the Senate ad-

ASSEMBLY.

By Mr. B. SMITH, to amend the charter of the ew York Dry Dock Co.
By Mr. Gale, to divide the Seventeenth Ward

the city of New York. By Mr. D. B. Taylon, to regulate the hours of labor in manufactories, and at all other mechanical trades. This bill provides for the hour law in all manu-facturing establishments, and forbids the employment of children under 14 years of age, more than 8 hours a day, and forbidding the employment of those under 10

The bill to incorporate a ferry between Wil-

Mr. Champlin, of Allegany, on leave, moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to tax banks and rairously, to support a portion of the burdene of solarging the Canals, Lays over.

Mr. S. S. Shith, of Queens, introduced a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Hempstead. Read a third time and passed. Adjustment

Steem Navigation to China

The annexed is the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Senate respecting the establishment of a Line of Mail and War Steamers between the western coast of the United

respecting the establishment of a Line of Mail and War Steamers between the western coast of the United States and the free ports of China:

Navy Department, Feb. 16, ISEL Sta: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 10th instant, requesting "the Secretary of the Navy to lay before the Senate all the information in his possession in relation to the establishment of a Line of Mail and War Steamers between the western coast of the United States and the free ports of China, together with his opinion of the practicability and expediency of establishing thereof. I have the honor of submitting the following views:

The present time furnishes many very urgent inducements to the consideration of this important subject in connection with the new position which the United States have assumed in their relations with the commerce of Asia. It is carreely possible to estimate too highly the beneficial effects which may result from a judicious and effective administration of the means of this Government in the edort to supply such facilities to that commerce as the encerprise of our cincens, in common with that of other nations, demands.

The acquisition of California, and the extraorthinary development of its uniteral wealth, has given an impulse to the business of this country that has already enlarged its commercial prosperity beyond all former example in the latery of nations.

It is apparent that, if the Government shall adopt the proper measure, to maintain and improve the vantage arround we have so fortunately obtained.

It is sparent that, if the Government shall adopt the proper measure, to maintain and improve the vantage ground we have so fortunately obtained, a few years must find us exercising and enjoying as eminent control over the most valuable commerce of the world.

Our policy sucquestilly directed to the establishment of a railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, would immediately secure to us, in great part, both the intercours and the trade between Europe and Asia. That trade is noted for its boundless resource, and still, as for centuries past, offers the means of the largest wealth to the nations which secure it. In thirty years only—from 1792 to 1822—the annual swerage trade between Great Britain and China alone has been estimated at \$63,160,449, and yielded for thirty years the aggregate revenue of \$440,233,422. In the thirty following years—from 1822 to 1852—the amount contributed to the customs of England from the trade in the teas of China alone has averaged yearly the sum of \$15,24,250, archive the sum of \$15,24,2 China alone has averaged yearly the sum of 343,750—making the enormous aggregate of

50.311.614. The trade of the United States with Chica amounts to from \$16,000,000 to \$18,000,000 annually, and must necessarily increase. And the same causes which produce this increase must automet our trade with the continent of Asia and the islands of the Paride. These consequences

increase must augment our trade with the continent of Asia and the islands of the Parific. These consequences are so apparent and hevitable, that it is not deemed necessary to repeat what has been so often sold in relation to the trade hore referred to.

The position of the United States is now such as to require the most active measures to secure such connection with Caina as shall bring about an exchange of the commodilies of the two countries. In this respect Greet Britain is very far ahmet of us. For the teas and other products of Chine, that country exchanges immense quantities of opinal every year; while the amount paid by us, annually, to China, is in the precious metals. It is very evident that, unless our productions are introduced, life that country, our expert of those metals must increase at a rate corresponding with our increased importation. The effect of this will be readily perceived. Since the beginning of our trade with China, our imports from that country have exceeded our exports there more than \$180,000,000, which has been paid principally in silver.

principally in silver.

The use of opium: in China has been the great cause of preventing the extension of commerce into that country while at the same time, many believe, it has almost on tirely shot out the lights and advantages of Christianity tirely shut out the lights and advantages of Christianity, it, by any means that our Government shall employ, a trade between us and the Chinose shall be opened, there is reason to suppose that our tubacco will be generally received there as a substitute for this poisonous drug. This article, now so abundantly eroduced in our tubaccopycoving States, will then become the pioneer of our trade, and epen the way for our manufactures of coston, wool, and particularly of cultery and other manufactures of from—in which latter articles the trade between Great Britain and China is now year large.

tures of iron—in which inter actions in transportwent Great Britain and Chang is now very large.

Without entering upon any statistical statements or calculations, (as this department has no means of doing so with reliable societies(), to show the present condi-tion of our intercourse, or that of Europe, with China

tion of our intercourse, or that of Europe, with Caina and the East, the opinion may be safely expressed that, unless the Government of the United States shall adopt, speedily, some pelicy in reference to this immense trade, the trusts of it will be copyed horeafter, as they have been heretofore, and now size, by other nations.

The numerous innes of English mail steamers place in the hands of Grees irritant sincust an entire moscopily of the wealth of the last, and there is no reason to suppose that this wealth would not be shared largely by us if our government were to scope a similar policy. On the other hand, it is quite certain that, if our Pacific coast were connected with China by a line of mail steamers, we should, in a vory short while, be repeld for any expenditure to which we should be subjected by its each-lishment in the increased intercourse and wealth it would secure to us. eccure to us.

This subject has already been referred to in communi

This surject has break year repret to recommendations from this department, and the undersigned sees no reason for withhelding his approval from much that has been said by his predecessors. So far from it, the present condition of our country and trade prove strikingly the wisdom of their surgestions; and he would ure and recommend the establishment of such a line without delay. without delay.

The necosalty for the use of coal by the stemmers on this line will cause the establishment of depots in the islands of the Pacific. These depots, in time of war, would be subject to the use of the Government, which,

would be subject to the use of the Government, which, at this time, has not a single depth from which war-steamers can be supplied with any degree of cercainty, either in the Atlantic or Pacific ocean.

The constant shipment of coal to the Pacific would give employment to a class of ships ontward bound, whose return voyages would most probably be made up with larve sumalies of support this reducing the price of

give employment to a class of ships outward bound, whose ration worsages would most probably be made up with large supplies of gusno: thus reducing the price of that valuable stimulant to regetable production, now so necessary to a portion of our lands. These two articles of tobacco and gusno would alone, without other commodities, affold the means of spening a rapid and most producible instructors with China. The product of to tacco would be increased in a measure corresponding to the increased demand of the two hundred millions of Chinese consequers, and thus our national wealth be greatly augmented.

Many other cogenit considerations will doubtless occur to the Senate to enforce a favorable contemplation of this important subject, and to strengthout the conviction that it is emissionly worthy of the estention of the Government. The most obvious measure which a full examination of this question suggests is the establishment, at as early a day as it may conveniently be accomplished, of a line of stocumers, shapted to the character of the trade and intercourse it is intended to secure. By what means, or under what conditions—whether by the direct appropriate of the Government, or the Government, or the encouragement and aid of individual enterprise, carefully and effectively directed to that end—this object is to be accured with greatest advantage to astional and commission interests—the openion of appreciant opinion, the subject being more appreciant opinion, the subject being more as is a question upon which this department will not ven-ture to express an opinion, the subject being more ap-

pristely, and with the certainty of a bester decision, left to the deliberation of Congress.

That it will be productive of the most raluble and interesting results to the commerce of Asia and America whenever this communication is effected in such manner as fully to answer the demands upon it, can scarcely be regarded as a point for dissenting opinion. Like all the other developments which have attended the national enterprise, of late years, in the quarter of our new possessions on the Pacific, those which may be expected to follow upon the opening of an established and frequent sessions on the racine, mose which may be expected to follow upon the opening of an established and frequent navigation between Californis and China will be not less calculated to incite constantly increasing motive to commend the policy which shall foster and sustain it. I have the know to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient account.

To the Passisser or ray Sasara.

Proposed amendment to the Navy Bill to enablish a line of Mail Steamers between California and China. The following amendment to the Naval bill was of-fered by Gen. Lane, on Saturday, and rejected by the

SEC. - Be it further enseted, That for the purpose of establishing a line of mail steam or calorie ships, either side wheel or screw propellers, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine, between San Francisco and China, touching in coing or returning at the Sandwich Islands

establishing a line of mai steam of calorie sany, cance sake wheel or screw propellers, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine, between San Francisco and China, touching in going or returning at the Sandwich Islands, touching in going or returning at the Sandwich Islands, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to contract with Ambrose W. Thompson, immediately after the passage of this act, for the establishment of the said line of ships, which said line shall consist of six ships, of not lees than 3,000 tuns register each. Each of said ships shall be constructed as if for war purposes, and properly pierced for the mounting of a heavy battery—and the said ships shall, if required by the Secretary of the Navy, carry four heavy guns each, during their royages, which guns shall be officered and manned and provided by the Department.

The ships shall be built under the supervision of such Naval Constructor or officer as the Secretary of the Navy may appoint. They shall carry the United States mail, and perform the naval service of the Government, seit may be allouted by the Secretary of the Navy, in the courses of their royages, and upon the coasts of Chinas and Japan—for the said services, the said Thempson shall receive from the Post Office Department a sum equal to the amount of postages which may be received upon malable matters transmitted in said ships, which sum shall be paid monthly provided the rates of said postage shall conform to such regulations as may be eatablished by the Postmaster-General seconding to law.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to said Thompson. United States Six per cent. coupon bonds, payable at the expiration of the term of ten years, to an amount equal to one-half the amount of postage, which the Postmaster-General may estimate, will arise from the service for purpose of said lines or said ten years. Provided, That the Posmaster-General shall, and he is hereby directed, to estimate the service for purpose of said lines or said ten years to

of said ship, and shall not exceed one half the amount of postage as above provided for, unless said advance is pad off by said contractor, or by the mail service of his ships. The said bonds shall be issued, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the requisition of the Postmater General, in such amounts as may be required by the said Thompson, during the progress of building said ships; and the amount of said bonds shall be secured to the Usited States by a lien upon the ships, in such form as the Secretary of the Navy may require; and the said Thompson shall give to the Secretary of the Navy satisfactory security that the amount of the bands so issued shall be faithfully and economically applied toward the construction and equipment of said ships.

sec. - Be it further enacted, That the said contract for mail and naval service shall be for the period of ten

Extra Session of the United States Senate.

The attention of the President having been called to the proceedings of Congress at the close of its assion on the 4th of March, 1851, from which it appears that the constitutional term of that body was hold not to have expired until 12 o'clock at noon of that day; and a notice having been issued, agreeably to former usage, to convene the Senate at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 4th of March, and a series and its appearance to the senate at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 4th of the series and its appearance that such call its account.

convene the Senate at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 4th of March next, and it is apparent that such call is in contict with the decision aloresaid:

Now, therefore, as well for the purpose of removing all doubt as to the legality of such call, as of establishing a precedent of what is deemed a proper mode of convening the Senate, I. Millard Filimore, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, revoking said call, and hereby declering that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on Friday, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o clock at noon of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal this, 25th day of Feb.

Given under my hand and seal this, 15th day of February, A. D., 1853, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-seventh.

(Signed)

MILLARD FILLMORE,

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the United States The steamship United States, Wm. C. Berry commander, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this morning from Aspinwall, with 250 passengers and 112,000 treasure, to Jones & Johnson.

The United States left Aspinwall Feb. 18, at 5 30 P. M., and Kingston, Jam., Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.

The United States connected with the steamship Cortes, (of the New York and San Francisco steamship line,) which ship arrived at Panama on 15th Feb., at 6 A. M., from San Francisco Feb. 1st. The steamship Tennessee arrived at Panama on the evening

The United States brings dates from British bark Larue, from Melbourne to Panama, brought 17 passengers, mostly Americans, who have all rought their 'piles,' and speak in the highest terms of the country. The California news has been anticipated by

he recent arrival, vil Acapulco, at New-Orleans. The health of the Isthmus remained good, and the roads across are rapidly improving. The steamship Sierra Nevada had arrived

at Panama in 58 days from New-York, the quickest passage ever made. She left Valparsiso Jan. 30. News Thursday, Feb. 24, at 6 A. M., passed a Steamship bound South. Friday 25th, lat. 3) 23 Ion. 73 11, passed a Steamship, supposed to be the Uncle

CURITED STATES:

W.R. R. Johnson, Capt. Freech, Messaga, Weed, McGuire, Vallette, W.R. Johnson, Capt. Freech, M. Stage, W. G. Guire, Vallette, P. O. Berra, Messars, Lane, Annother, Herrera, Urmana, B. Nichols, Falher and Judy, J. Lagaria, Goo. Pinta, Geo. Lockman, J. S. Breton, J. S. Briton, H. R. Chubleck, J. F. Rowen, J. S. error, J. S. Balbock, Janes, Albin, George Williams, W. Raskin, J. Remain, G. J. Wellington, Mr. Lee, J. Chellas, A. W. Cole, J. Piker, S. Lyone, S. Birne, W. W. Dock, Mr. Farlow, Pater Johnson, Johnson, J. B. L. Cooke, J. Welde, C. H. Gerchill, C. Lone, S. Birne, W. W. Dock, Mr. Farlow, Pater Johnson, Johnson, B. L. Cooke, J. Welde, C. H. Gerchill, C. Com, Messer, Palmadge, Peckard, Spedierd, Reynolds, Radmaner, March, J. G. Part, E. Craedell, W. Thomas, R. Johnson, J. J. decem, S. Glaver, A. Beerro, M. Kelpopper, J. F. Jordon, G. N. Lee, A. Guack, C. C. W. Sank, Mr. Obson, R. Welter, M. G. P. Part, E. Craedell, W. Thomas, R. Johnson, J. J. decem, S. Glaver, A. Beerro, M. Kelpopper, J. F. Jordon, G. N. Lee, A. Guack, C. W. Sank, Mr. Obson, E. Fabraner, J. Serrau, H. S. Pouttaee, Messer, Brant, H. Buller, Welf, Lowell, Smith, J. Gelich, G. W. Lee, A. Quackandouth, F. Faner, R. Raser, Grantes, J. Ferrel, Mr. Talket, Mr. Eart, Geo. Ball, C. A. Cartis, McLirick, J. Jankens, J. J. McRicke, V. W. Bennetter, P. B. Harten, G. R. Barran, M. Marthy, Rosses, Blings, Glusser, Goldmare, W. Heumans, V. Valler, McCharles, McLirick, J. Jankens, J. J. Welkins, V. W. Bennetter, P. B. Harten, G. R. Barran, M. McKer, F. Balbar, M. Jankens, J. Lowe, J. W. Hermanner, V. Lee, R. Lawer, R. Lawer, G. W. Hermanner, V. Lee, M. P. Lanker, M. J. Guiller, M. Janker, J. J. Reiter, J. Lanker, J. Lanker, J. Lanker, J. Lanker, J. J. Lanker, J. Lanker,

Things in Philadelphia.

The patent leather manufactory of Millwood & Keyser, in Norriset, near Frankford road, was detroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss, which is heart in commend to the control of the con

We get the following particulars of the trag ody at Loon from The Camarangue Whig. They rary but slightly, though more full, from the account for-

but slightly, though more full, from the account furnished by our correspondent, last Toursday;

The fincts, so far as we have been able to learn thom,
are these: A Mr. Franklin, a worthy farmer, lot home
in the morning of that day, for the purpose of chopping,
in the woods, some distance from his dwelling, taking
with him a luncheon, as he intended to be gone all day.
The family consisted of himself and wife and three
young children, two of whom were twins.

On his return at night, he was somewhat surprised on
nearing the house, as seeing no light. He opened the
door, against which something pressed heavily, and by
the light of the uncon, discovered that it was the body of
one of his children lying on the floor, welcoring in the
blood.

In his frenzy he rushed out and alarmed the school
teacher of the district, who chanced to be passing by.

blood.

In his frenzy he rushed out and alarmed the school teacher of the district, who chanced to be passing by, when the two entered the house, and on looking further, they found the other two children in the same herrible condition as the first. One was badly frozen, but all were alire—though insensible, when found by the most distracted and broken hearted father.

Two of the children died that night—it is hoped the other may recover, although the condition of the little sufferer is most critical. On scarching for the mother, she was found in the weethouse suspended by the neak with a skein of yarn—cold and hieless.

The skulls of two of the children were fractured in a most revolting manner, which had evidently been accomplished by the mother, with an iron used about he store, that was found on the floor, literally bathed in blood. What motive could have led this misorable woman to seatorcious an act, we have not heard conjectured.

The contracting parties for harnesses to The contracting parties for harnesses to be presented to Gen. Pierce, with the Pittafield built carriage, and the New-York State bought horses, ordered the manufacturers to make the best possible horsess, ordered the manufacturers to make the best possible horsesses that could be got up, which was accordinally done, but upon the presentation of the bill—\$1,837 61—they refused to take the harnesses, remarking that they must go to New-York and get cheaper ones. The manufacturers mast that the harnesses cost every cent of the mun named in the bill, and that the mountings, alone, being mostly of selid silver, cost \$1,100. The purchasing committee magnatumously offered \$100 for the harnesses, but the gentiamen who got them up seekined so liberal an offer, and will probable submit the price asked and offered is accounted for from the fact that the crup of "small pointones" was evidently large in and about Boatam, the past season. This little harness fare app will be a pleasant thing for the President to reflect approach the octablishment is presented to him, and he unament hen the catablishment is presented to him, and he and of being exceedingly fond of its donors.

fail of being exceedingly fond of its donors.

As Good as if IT Were in Esor.—The Nantschit Islander says the following story was lately told by a reformed inobriate as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards: A mouse ranging about a browery, happening to fall into a vat of beer, was in imminent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help hise out. The cat replied. "It is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you." The mouse piteously replied that would be far better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fume of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in a hole. The cat called upon the mouse to come out. "Did you not premise that I should eat you?" "Ahr replied the mouse, "I did, but I was in liquor at the time!" We learn from The Entow Whig, of the

Tigh has, that Col. Joseph Plotens, of Estaw, Greene Co., Ala, died at his residence on the night 3d. He was born in Hopewell. Pendieton District, South Carolina on the 5th of March, 1791. His father, Gen Andrew Pickons, was an officer in the Continental anny, and served with distinction in the War of Independence. In 1819, Col. Pickons emigrated to Alabama, and settled in Dallas County, which he represented for several years in the Legislature. He then removed to Perry County, and subsequently to Greene, where he continued to reside down to the period of his decrease. A Good HAUL .- A company of ten men, on

Friday last, took from one of the possis in the upper park of the Island, at one draw of the seine, errer tuss of tine Perch, which were brought to this town and sold for the aum of nearly six handred dedure. These ponds are oftentimes the source of considerable revenue to the inhabitants who reside in their vicinity,

[Edgartown (Mass.) Gasette, Pob. 23. The Committee in the Wisconsin House, to whom had been referred charges against Lavi Hubbell Judge of the Second Judicial District of this State, charge with high crimes and mademeanors, unanimously sub-tained the charges, and recommended his removal from of

Hos. A. Dixon's HEALTH.-We regret to learn from The Hinderson (Ky.) Banner of the 17th, that the health of Mr. Dixon, who is now at home, is quite don-cate, and that he is contined to his room.

Illinois Currency.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: In the money article of a morning paper of 24th inst., reference is made to the movement by the American Exchange Bank, to aid in dooding the City with the "Wild Cat" currency of lilinois, remarking that the securities deposited by these banks, consist-ing mostly of the Stock of the State of lilinois, would in time of need prove entirely insufficient for the redemp-tion of the bills. In the money article of the nest day

ition of the bills. In the money article of the sent day note its tone.

"The American Exchange Bank has entered upon the redemption of uncurrent money, upon a system much more favorable, much more liberal, and much more comprehensive than any other previously in operation. It says "the American Exchange Bank has stepped before the community and an institution, and sforded factlities for the redemption of the Issues of the most remate banks, at rates which will save a great deal of amone. Not stepped between but into the community, to force the man who came but his dollar per day, to receive from his employer but 1994 cents. This is the saving to the right person and in the right place, is if All thesaving apparent, is to the American Exchange Bank, which shaves the same bills, perhaps every day in the week, at three times the discount of our New York State money, thereby saving to itself is per cent, as its share of the plunder. This is the refer to the public afforded by this deliberate and cool-blooded plac, to grind out of the poor mun three-fourths of a cent on every dollar of his earnings.

these issues, yes, and it affords three-fold facilities for put-ting them into the hands of the public. The writer of the article alluded to, wants less distinction in the issues of the Western Banks. We want a greater distinction such a distinction as will eventually ferce existence much of the "Wild Cat" currency red by the American Exchange Bank. The objection to the operations of the Metropolitan Bank is, that it "does not operations of the Metropolitan Bank is, that it "does not take bills of doubtful character." Very true, it does not take bills of doubtful character." Very true, it does not that one respectable Bank in Wall-street, should undertake to give currency to unaste mency, thus improving the currency of New York. The Metropolitan Bank endeavors to merit the favor of the public, by giving to it and receiving from it nothing of a doubtful character. The expression of the business men of this City in a

The expression of the business men of this City in a protest to the Legislature against the operations of the American Exchange Bank'and others to put into circulation this "doubtful currency," is the strong to be disregarded. There is but firthe danger of the success of the leaf if the signers of this protest refuse to receive the bills of the "Banks of circulation" located in Illinois and Indians, owned and doing business in Wall-street.

Spirits and Knee-loints.

I noticed by The Tribune, some days since, that one of the veritable "Buffelo Doctors" had turned up again; and, very much to the unusement of many of your readers, he was "still harping on my daugh ter," or rather on the darling child of the University of Buffalo-knee pon elegy. When so learned a body make a great discovery, it should be treated with something letter than ridicule; and the pathetic allusion to the treatment the learned M. D.'s had received at the hands of a too incredulous public, in the communication of "A Buffaio Doctor," almost persuaded me to refrain from noticing it. But then all new things must run the gauntlet of merciless criticism and opposing facts; and so I venture to mention one or two, with all due regard to the tender feelings of the afflicted discoverers of a new and important ology.

A few evenings since, I called at the house of Mrs.

Brown (formerly Mrs. Fish), No. 78 West Twentysixth-st., and found there a large company, mo strangers to me, making investigations of the alleged Spiritual phenomena. After various experiments, a gentleman from a Southern State, with myself, held up s long table so that the feet were some siz lackes from the floor, and at our request the sounds were ma the under side (apparently) of the bed of the table, very the under side (apparently) of the bed of the table, very loud and distinct, and with so much force that we could not, with all our strength, keep them from producing a vibratory motion. During the time the sounds were being produced, another very skeptical gentlemen was on his kness examining the floor and under part of the table. More than this: The medium was not in contact with nor within reach of the table during the time the sounds were so made. Will "A Barfalo Doctor," on any of the known have of acoustic, attempt to service this sound and motion produced on a suspended table, to the influence of knee or anide joints!

For the hundredth time in the course of my investigations, I, this morning, tried the cushion experiment with the same medium. She sat in a cushioned chair, with a large cushion under her foot, her "Asia resting on the exaktion," and the sounds were made as freely as ever—not on the cushion, but en the floor; not mullled, but clear and distinct. The medium also stood up on the cushion, and the result was the same. Doctor, I'll take that \$200, if you please; for I am certainly a very "charitable institution," myself—ever charitable enough to believe you "housed, but deladed," and that is, certainly, a predy large manife.

In conclusion, I will follow the example of the doctor; and as he ofter \$500 for the "medium," to prove that they are not "humbugs." I will state that a friend they are not "humbugs." I will state that a friend they are not "humbugs." I will state that a friend they are not "humbugs." For my extensive and "how I am responsible "for my statements.

New Real, Fed. 26, 1822.

The following leavest from a distinct that a friend and hone I am a mount for the Buffulls and "how I am responsible"—for my statements. loud and distinct, and with so much force that we could

-The following letter from a distinguished

The following is the Specie List of the steamer United States: To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: M. Smith & Co. . 0112,489 The following persons came passengers in the United States :

Arrivals of Aspenwall—Feb 5, brig Rofus Soule, C. Chapman, from New-York to P. R. R. Co., and cleared again 12th for Nagaa Bay, Ceba. 18th, brig Gen. Taylor, Sparrow, from New-York to P. R. R. Co.

Cleared 5th, schr. Granus State, Nous, for New-Orleans; 1th, brigs Chief, Smith, Nagaa Bay, Cuba; Surah Elizabeth, Toolkaher, for Las Ceboses, Cuba; 14th, bark Marine Law, Denney, for Cardenas, Cuba.

Correspondence of The S. T. Trease.

The number of deaths in the city during the week ending yearrday, was 218. Adults, 84; children, 114. Of croup, 14; consumption, 33; scatlet forer, 21.